

of the acts of 1802 and 1816 as requires the record of registry and the certificate of the declaration of intention to be offered in proof when applying for admission. Such are the provisions of the different acts of Congress, as they now stand, in regard to the naturalization of aliens.

These provisions, as they have thus stood for the last seventeen years, without change or amendment, are liberal in terms, simple in detail, and easily understood. A residence of five years within the limits of the United States—one of which must be in the State or Territory in whose courts the naturalization is sought—with proof of the declaration of intention made two years before, good character, renunciation of allegiance and of the orders of nobility, with an oath of fidelity to the constitution, entitle the applicant to all the rights and privileges of citizenship. These provisions are to be found in the different acts, from that of 1802 to 1829 inclusive. They may require consideration for convenience and perspicuity, with amendments to prevent misposition and fraud. But this is not the evil of which the petitioners complain. They ask for that radical change in the time of residence after the declaration of intention to become a citizen, which, as the committee suppose, would in effect operate as a denial of the privilege altogether. If, as Mr. Jefferson said in his first message, when recommending a revision of the laws, "they then stood—Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years, is a denial in a great proportion of those who ask it," most certainly a residence of twenty-one years after a declaration of intention, would prove a still greater denial. Such a restriction would not only conflict with the policy of each of the States in their early settlements, but would control the liberal policy which has heretofore characterized the federal government in its action on this subject. The right to emigrate, with the privilege of being naturalized, under provisions the last citizens and restrictive, is every where recognized in our State laws and constitutions. The principle is acknowledged from the liberal and enlightened Constitution of New Hampshire, down to that of Louisiana. It is required not as a mere matter of policy, with a view to an increase of population, but as a right to renounce an allegiance imposed by birth and not by choice.

Virginia forth her celebrated law of expatriation, in which she has declared in her bill of rights, "that all people have a natural and inherent right to emigrate from one State to another." North Carolina, in her Constitution, has provided, "That every foreigner who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an oath of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire, hold and transfer lands or other real estate, and, after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free citizen." Kentucky and Pennsylvania have declared that "emigration from the State shall not be prohibited." These provisions secure to the foreigner the right of citizenship on condition of residence, as well as guarantees the privilege of free emigration. And whilst the different State Constitutions make age, residence, and property, tests of eligibility to office, that of birth is now held as a *sine qua non* to citizenship.

The action of the federal government has been equally liberal and decisive in favor of the rights of the alien. The declaration of independence enumerates as one cause of complaint against the mother country, that she "obstructed the laws of the naturalization of foreigners." So in the grant of power to Congress "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization," neither in the formation nor adoption of the Constitution was there the slightest objection. The legislation of Congress exhibits the same liberal & favorable spirit in behalf of the alien. In answer to a call made by the Senate during the late war, as to the conduct of Great Britain and other nations of Europe, as to the ghastly and employment of the subjects of the other, the Secretary of State responds: "That they all employ in their service the subjects of each other, and frequently against their native country, even when not regularly naturalized." "That they allow their own subjects to emigrate to foreign countries." "That although examples may be found of the punishment of their native subjects taken in arms against them, the examples are few, and have either been marked by peculiar circumstances taking them out of the uncontested principle, or have proceeded from the passions or policy of the occasion." But why multiply reference and examples in support of the principle and right of emigration and expatriation. In contradiction to the doctrine of

native allegiance, and the disavowal of naturalization—a doctrine which belongs to those dark and gloomy periods when conquest fettered the persons, and superstition weighed down the minds of men. It belongs not to this enlightened age, and it becomes those who are so fortunate as to live in the nineteenth century to take as their model such a rule of action in matters of international law, or to draw their principles of free government from so dark and polluted a source. If we must consult the pages of antiquity, and imitate the example of ages gone by, much better would it become us to follow in the light of those free republics where birth alone neither determined the qualification for political station, nor conferred the privilege of citizenship. The policy of both Greece and Rome was alike wise and liberal on the subject of naturalization and allegiance—making no invidious distinction between the citizen by birth and the citizen by adoption. Without intending to consult the constitutions of modern Europe, it is deemed not amiss to have reference to that of France of 1791, so celebrated for its adoption of free principles, and so generally the subject of admiration.

"Hard terms of admission to the rights of citizenship (as was sensibly remarked by one who participated in the debate on the passage of the first act on the subject) may exclude good men, but will not keep out the vicious; they will come in various forms, and care little about citizenship." It is believed a reasonable period, to enable the alien to decide, in the first place, as to his wish to become a citizen, and a short time after his declaration of intention, is less likely to fill the country with an idle and corrupt foreign population, than such a period as shall exclude all rational hope of ever enjoying the civil and political rights and privileges of freemen. The period of twenty-one years would, in all human probability, exclude the foreigner from the honors of the national legislature, even if he should be so fortunate as to live to enjoy the privileges of an elector. Is there anything in the past or present condition of the country which calls for such an exclusion? "Shall oppressed humanity (in the eloquent language of President Jefferson) find no asylum on this globe?" It is believed not a single Congress has existed since the foundation of our government in which the naturalized citizen has not been found among its most useful and faithful members. And it is an extraordinary fact in the past administration of the executive branch of the government, that the first and highest financial officer under President Washington was by birth a foreigner. So the same office, after the great civil revolution of 1800, was again filled by a foreigner. And what is still more remarkable, at a highly embarrassing state of its financial affairs, and when the country was engaged in actual war, the virtuous Madison called to the same important trust, for the third time, another distinguished citizen, by birth a foreigner—the father of him who has so recently been called by the voice of the people to the second office under the government. The able manner in which these illustrious men discharged the high trust reposed in them, fully justifies the beautiful eulogy called forth by the services of one of them, when serving as a representative from the state to which the petitioners claim to belong.

"Virtue and genius (say the letters by Curtius) are not peculiar to America. They have flourished in every country and in every age. The merits of men are not to be ascertained by geographical boundaries. The mind has no country, but the universe. Patriotism is not a narrow and liberal prejudice, in favor of the soil upon which we happen to be born. It is a rational and noble attachment to the country which gives us protection and secures our happiness. It is not incompatible with universal philanthropy; on the contrary, it is a modification of benevolence, softened by society and strengthened by gratitude."

If there be nothing in the past, is there anything in the present condition of the country which calls for the measure proposed? If frauds (as is charged) have been practised, either in the admission of aliens to the rights of citizenship, or in the improper use of certificates of naturalization, let them be guarded against by proper amendments, and not by a total change of the law. It is true that these frauds have alone been practised by the naturalized citizens in the abuse of the elective franchise—or is it not equally true, and perhaps as great an evil, that native Americans and others have practised similar frauds in the exercise of a privilege not allowed by

law? However the fact may be, the committee have deemed it advisable to collect into one general law the various provisions necessary to naturalization, with such amendments as have been suggested as most likely to preserve the privilege, and to guard against its abuse. With this view, the bill has taken the same State and United States courts as were authorized to receive declarations and grant naturalization by the acts of 1790 and 1802; taking away the power from the clerks thereof, if they ever possessed it. It adopts the period of five years as the term of residence, and that of two years for making the declaration of intention before applying for admission. It re-enacts the provisions of the act of 1816, in regard to the proof to be offered by the applicant, with some modification. It requires the applicant to exhibit the certificate of the clerk of the court before whom the declaration was made, in which is to be recited the statement of facts as to the age, birth and former residence of the alien; and to prove by one or more witnesses, citizens of the United States, his identity, and five years residence.

The bill further provides for the widows and children, where the parent dies after making a declaration, and before completing his naturalization, according to the act of 1804. Also for minors residing within the United States two years before attaining the age of twenty-one, as was provided in the act of 1824. It further provides for the children of naturalized parents, and for those of citizens born abroad. It repeals the fifth section of the act of 1824, forbidding the temporary absence of the party for any purpose. It takes from the Clerks all authority to receive declarations, but renders void such as have heretofore been bona fide made, so as to enable the party to complete his naturalization. It authorizes the District Attorneys of the United States to file information, with the view of vacating any naturalization which may hereafter be obtained by fraud or falsehood, imposition or misrepresentation. It renders it a misdemeanor to obtain naturalization by false and fraudulent means, or to use any certificate of naturalization for any unlawful purpose, and on conviction subjects the party to fine and imprisonment. It gives a fee of one dollar to the Clerk for each certificate of a declaration of intention, and two dollars for naturalization, in full of all other charges.

Such are the general provisions of the bill, which, as the committee believe, if adopted by Congress, will carry out the intentions of the Constitution, preserve the rights of the aliens, and guard against all just grounds of abuse and complaint.

"Men often deceive themselves than they deceive others." So says Thiers, in his late *Life of Napoleon*. No fact was ever more unquestionable, and the discovery is as old as the pyramids, at least.

"The body of a woman, in Iowa after having been buried five years, is found to have changed to stone, so as to be broken like marble. Birds, insects, and many other strange things are found to have petrified in the same region."—[Gaz.]

APPROPRIATE.—In the Malay language, the same word signifies women and flowers. This is certainly significant of a delicacy and refinement we are not accustomed to attribute to the inhabitants of Malacca.—[Gazette.]

"I shall be home next Sunday night," said a young lady, as she followed her beau to the door, who seemed to be somewhat wavering in his attachment. "So shall I," was his reply.

A remarkably brilliant eruption of Mount Etna, took place on the 30th of November last.—[Herald.]

The Hon. Abbot Lawrence has given one thousand dollars towards erecting a large building for boarding and lodging sailors, under charge of a Seamen's Friend Society of Boston.—[Herald.]

The anniversary of the Battle of Lexington will be celebrated at that place on the 19th of April. There is but one survivor of the men who stood on the ground at the battle, living in the town; his name is Jonathan Harrington, and he is in good health, hale and hearty. Ib.

LONELY.—A bachelor's party came off in Rochester, New York, some time since. Not a female was present. Poor fellows!

A New York paper says that several tons of limestone have been ordered to Washington to cure those gentlemen stationed there who have an itch for office.

MARRIED.
On Thursday last, the 6th inst, by the Rev. James W. Campbell, Mr. Thomas Humphrey, to Miss Emily Buford, all of this county.

They have our most earnest wishes for a blissful enjoyment of all the pleasures of life, and that their most ardent anticipations may be more than realized.

In Calumet township on Thursday, 27th of Feb. by the Rev. Wm. Davis, Mr. John Grinnitt, to Miss Nancy Kelly, all of this county.

Died.
At his residence, near Louisiana, in this county, on Sunday the 2nd inst, Levin Adams, aged about 64 years.
(Kentucky papers please copy.)

PREACHING.
The Rev. Mr. Murphy, of the Catholic Church, will preach at the house of Mr. John Bivens, near this place, on next Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.
Is Published every Saturday Morning, at Bowling-Green, by
S. F. MURRAY & A. J. PICKENS.

Terms of the Banner.
For a single copy, in advance, \$2 00, if not in advance but during the year, \$2 50, if after the expiration of the year, \$3 00. For a club of six subscribers, in advance, \$10. For ten subscribers, in advance, \$15 00.
All letters to the Editors, by mail, must be post paid.

Rates of Advertising.
For one square of fifteen lines or under, one insertion, 75 cents, for each subsequent insertion, 38 cents.
A liberal deduction to those advertising by the year.
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions required, will be continued until otherwise ordered.

Regular Semi-Weekly Packet.
U. S. MAIL.
Boreas, No. 2.

THOS. M. FITHIAN, Master.
Will leave St. Louis, Wednesday and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Return on, will leave Keokuk every Sunday and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Warsaw and Alexandria at 5 o'clock, P. M.; Laganage at 7 o'clock, P. M.; Quincy on Monday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Marion City at 9 o'clock, A. M.; Hannibal at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and Clarksville at 1 o'clock, P. M., same days.

The Boreas, No. 2, being built expressly for the trade, with great speed, and very superior accommodations for passengers, will, at the opening of navigation, take the place of the Boreas, and may be relied on for the same promptness, regularity, and attention to passengers and shippers, as heretofore.
March 8th 1845.

TATTOOING.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Bowling-Green and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place. All work entrusted to him shall be done in neat and fashionable style. Produce taken in payment of work at cash prices. Work will be done at reasonable prices, and warranted to sit.
C. A. J. WOMACK
March 8th, 1845.

SALE OF Valuable Slaves!

BY order of the county court of Pike County, the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of George D. Bondurant, deceased, will offer for sale on a credit of 12 months, on the first day of April next, at the late residence of said deceased, near the town of Spencerburg, in said county of Pike, Eleven likely slaves, consisting of 3 young men, 2 boys, 2 women and three or 4 girls, or so many of them as will be sufficient to pay the debts against said deceased.—The purchaser will be required to give bond with good and sufficient Security, bearing interest at six per cent from the day of sale.

WM. PENIX, Executor.
March 1st, 1845.

Separate Proposals.
WILL be received by the undersigned until the 20th inst, for laying a stone foundation, and doing the entire work and painting for a church in the town of Bowling Green. The dimensions will be 42 by 34 feet; 16 feet high, with a steeple. Specifications of the work and a plan of the building may be seen by calling on the undersigned.
WILLIAM WATTS.
A. H. BUCKNER, Superintendent.
March 1st, 1845.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS!
THE undersigned, general superintendent for the building of a Methodist Episcopal Church, in the town of Clarksville, Mo., is now prepared to receive proposals for the building of the same. The building to be 50 by 36 feet, 12 feet from floor to ceiling; substantially framed, weather boarded, lathed and plastered, a suitable foundation and underpinning with three rows of seats and pulpit, and painted throughout, all materials, timber, rock, lime, &c., to be furnished by the contractor, and to be delivered complete to the trustees by the 1st of September next.
All proposals must be forwarded to me by the 15th of March; at which time, they will be submitted to the board of trustees to be acted upon. For further particulars enquire of the undersigned at Clarksville Mo.
SAMUEL O. MINOR.
February 22d 1845.

PIKE CIRCUIT COURT, IN VACATION—15th February, 1845.

Peter Collop, Plaintiff, vs. Isaac Reed and Sally L. Reed, his wife, Eve Williams, Christian Goodman, City Smith, Michael Pickle and Betty his wife, Tobias Pickle & Mary his wife, the heirs of John Collop, deceased, and the unknown heirs of Rebecca Collop, deceased.

A N D now at this day the plaintiff, by A. H. BUCKNER, his attorney, files his petition for a partition and division of the following described real estate, lying in said county of Pike, viz: a lot of land supposed to contain two acres, on which is situated a mill, being a part of the north west 1/4 of south east 1/4 of section 10, township 51, north range 3 west, and lying on the south side of said lot of land and near the middle of said south line, and bounded as follows: beginning at a white oak on the south side of north curve, on the top of the bluff and running about 100 yards to a sugar tree, thence west to an elm, on the north side of curve, thence south to a red oak, on the south side of curve, and thence east to the beginning; and it appearing from said petition and the affidavit thereto annexed, that the said City Smith, Michael Pickle and Betty his wife, Tobias Pickle and Mary his wife, the heirs of John Collop, deceased, and the unknown heirs of Rebecca Collop, deceased, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that they be notified of the filing of said petition; and that unless they be and appear at the next Term of this court, to be begun and held at the court house, in Bowling Green, within said county of Pike, on the second Monday of April next, and plead within the time allowed for that purpose, judgment, by default, will be rendered against them; and ordered that notice be given by publication of this order in some newspaper in this county for eight weeks successively.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.
County of Pike.
I, Simon F. Robinson, Clerk of the Circuit Court for said county, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the order.
WITNESS my hand and official seal. Done at office in Bowling Green, in said county of Pike, this 15th day of February, 1845.
S. F. ROBINSON, Clerk.
February 22, 1845.

PIKE CIRCUIT COURT, IN VACATION—18th February, 1845.

Rachel Poor and others, vs. Jackson Poor and others.

A N D now at this day the Plaintiff, by Aslett H. BUCKNER, their Attorney, file their petition for a partition and division of the following described real estate, lying in said county of Pike, viz: The whole of section 14 in T. 52 N. R. 2 E., containing fourteen eighty-five one hundredth acres, the N. E. fractional 1/4, section 15, same township and range, containing four ninety-five one hundredth acres, the east half south east and south east fractional 1/4 section 23, containing fifty-one seven hundredths acres—the west 1/2 south west and part of south east fractional 1/4, section 23, containing eighty-six thirty hundredths acres—the east 1/2 south west fractional 1/4 section 23 containing 73 sixty hundredths acres—the whole of section 24, containing 127 fifty three hundredths—the north half of fractional section 25, containing 127 seventy-three hundredths acres—the north east fractional 1/4 of section 26, being west of the Mississippi river, containing 191 fifty three hundredths acres—the south east and the west 1/2 south east fractional 1/4, section 26, containing 118 twenty five hundredths acres—the west 1/2 south west 1/4 section 26, containing 40 acres, the north 1/2 fractional 1/4 section 26, containing 11 thirty eight hundredths acres, and a part of fractional section 25, containing 45 fifty hundredths acres, all in same range and township, and the east half of the north west fractional quarter section 15, township 52, north range 2 east, containing thirty-four seventy four hundredths acres; and it appearing from said petition and the affidavit thereto attached, that Jackson Poor and Thomas Poor, two of the above named defendants, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that the said defendants Jackson Poor and Thomas Poor, be notified of the filing of said petition, and that unless they appear at the next April term of this court, to be begun and held at the Court House, in Bowling Green, within said county of Pike, on the second Monday of April next, and plead within the time allowed for that purpose, judgment, by default, will be rendered against them, and that notice be given, by publication of this order in some newspaper published in this county, for eight weeks successively.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.
County of Pike.
I, Simon F. Robinson, clerk of the Circuit Court for said county, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the order.
WITNESS my hand and seal. Done at office in Bowling Green, in said county of Pike, this 18th day of February, 1845.
S. F. ROBINSON, Clerk.
February 15th, 1845.

COUNTY COURT ORDERS.
STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.
County of Pike.
February Term, 1845.

NATHAN VANNOY, Administrator of the estate of Humphrey R. Vannoy, deceased, come and files his petition for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, which is accompanied with the accounts, lists and inventories, required by law, the whole verified by the affidavit of said Administrator; it is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate be notified of said petition, and that unless the contrary be shown on or before the first day of the next term of this court, an order will be made for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the debts against said estate, and ordered that a copy thereof be published for six weeks, in some newspaper in this State.
A true copy from the record of said court.
Teste A. H. BUCKNER, Clerk.
February 16th, 1845.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.
County of Pike,
Pike county court, February Term, 1845.

It is ordered by the court that all persons indebted to the Road and Canal fund of said county, be notified to pay the interest due on their bonds for one year, precluding this date to the Treasurer on or before the thirtieth of March next, and that all interest in arrear for more than one year, be required either to be paid or the bonds of the borrowers renewed with good and sufficient security, and in case of default in the payment of interest or in renewing their bonds, including interest due for more than one year, suits will in all cases be instituted for the collection of both principal and interest, and that notice be given, by publication of this order for four weeks in both of the newspapers published in this county.
A true copy from the record.
Teste A. H. BUCKNER, Clerk.
February 15th, 1845.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.
County of Pike,
Pike county court, February Term 1845.

It is ordered by the court that all persons in arrear to the township school funds of said county, for interest up to the 31st of December last, be notified that unless the same be paid to the Treasurer by the thirtieth day of March next, suit will be instituted to the ensuing term of the circuit court, for the collection of both principal and interest, and that notice be given to the borrowers of said funds, by publication of this order for four weeks in the two newspapers published in this county.
A true copy from the record.
Teste A. H. BUCKNER, Clerk.
February 15th, 1845.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Collop, deceased, late of Pike County, Missouri, bearing date the 25th day of Oct. 1844. All persons, therefore, indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate, and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.
PETER COLLOP, Adm'r.
February 15th, 1845.

Sale of Slaves.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the Estate of Napoleon B. Trimble, deceased, and John M. Trimble deceased, will sell at public auction, in the town of Louisiana, on a credit of twelve months, on the 31st of March, next, four negro slaves belonging to said estate; consisting of two women, and children. Bond with good security will be required, for the payment of the purchase money, and deduction of ten per cent will be made for cash.
A. J. TRIMBLE, Adm'r.
Estate of N. B. Trimble dec'd, and John M. Trimble dec'd.
Feb. 8th 1845.

Geo. Wilson.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Window-Glass, and Surgeons' Instruments,
No. 5, Main Street,
St. Louis, Mo.
All articles in our line of business will be sold at the very lowest Cash prices. In exchange, will be taken Beeswax, Ginseng, and Wheat.
Jan. 31, 1845.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

Published in Bowling-Green, Mo.

Is taking charge of the editorial department of the "Banner," we deem it a duty which we owe to the public, to give an outline of the policy by which we shall be governed. Democrats from childhood, we shall advocate the principles of our party, not because, we now see them triumphant and victorious; but because, we believe them peculiarly adapted to the genius of our institutions; and necessary for the perpetuity of our Republican government.

In a spirit of manly candor, we shall oppose what we deem the political heresies of our opponents; but we shall never descend to low and personal abuse of distinguished men.

In advance we say that we shall be the advocates of measures, and not of men; but we are free to confess that we have ever regarded James K. Polk as a fit exponent of democratic principles; and shall cheerfully give our feeble support to his favorite measures: the Independent Treasury, the regulation of the Tariff, the occupation of the Oregon, and last, though not least, the immediate annexation of Texas.

In our own State we are aware, that discord has pervaded our ranks; but we regard it more as the offspring of personal predilection and prejudice, than any real difference of principle. The union of our party entire, is our most cherished wish. We are all brothers advocating a common cause upon which may depend the perpetuity of our institutions. "Measures, not men; principles, not expediency," is our motto; and guided by that glorious motto, we shall endeavor to pour oil on the troubled waves of faction.

N. P. MINOR.
S. F. MURRAY.

TERMS OF THE BANNER.—For a single copy, \$2.00 in advance, if not in advance but during the year, \$2.50, if after the expiration of the year, \$3.00. For a club of six subscribers in advance, \$10.—for ten subscribers in advance, \$15.00.